

Knoxville Weekly Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1873.

PARRICIDE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Tracy Wolworth Shot by His Own Son.

Particulars of the Bloody Tragedy.

Murder of a Prominent Citizen by His Own Son.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Building Association of Cabinet Makers have sued their officers for palming off on them heavily mortgaged property. The swindle reaches nearly half a million dollars.

A youth, aged 19 years, shot and killed his father, who did not live with his own family.

The murder of Mr. Wolworth by his son created a profound sensation among the distinguished social relations of the family of the deceased. He was the son of the late Chancellor Wolworth, one of the most distinguished citizens of this State and a man identified with the great Temperance, Tract and Bible Societies. The Chancellor died in the sixty-seventh year of his age. The brother of the deceased is a popular and eloquent Mission preacher of the Paulists, the family being largely identified with the most prominent interests in this State, in the Judiciary, in the Church and in education, in literature, and they have a wide and influential connection.

Mr. Wolworth was born in Albany in 1830, and was consequently in the 43d year of his age. He was educated for the legal profession and after being admitted to the bar, assisted his father for a short time in his office at Albany, but his profession becoming distasteful, he soon turned his attention to literature. He married some years ago and the result of that union is two daughters, now between 12 and 14 years and a son by whom he lost his life this morning.

He has been separated from his wife for some years and that lady is now keeping a seminary for young ladies on the estate of the late Chancellor Wolworth, at Saratoga Springs, where she is living in elegant style.

Mr. Wolworth's contributions to the literature of the day, are embodied in five works: Hotspur, Lullin, Warwick, Delancey and Beverly.

Mr. Wolworth arrived in this city on Monday to attend the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, which commences this afternoon.

Particulars of the Murder.

Tracy Wolworth, who was killed by his son this morning, was a son of Chancellor Wolworth, and the well known author. He separated from his wife three years ago, since which time he has been residing in this city, the remainder of the family living at Saratoga. His son, Frank, came on from Saratoga yesterday to shoot him. He called at his father's boarding house, on Fourth Avenue, last night, and not finding him he left a note, asking him to call at the Sturtevant House this morning and see him. The father called at the hotel where the son was stopping, and went up stairs. In about fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards,

Several Shots were Heard

coming from the room by one of the chambermaids, who ran down stairs and told the clerk.

The clerk immediately sent out for an officer, but before he arrived Frank Wolworth walked down stairs with his coat on his arm and stated to the clerk that he had

Shot His Father

and asked where the nearest police station was. After receiving the desired information he went to the telegraph office and sent off a dispatch to his uncle in Saratoga, stating to him what he had done and asking him to

Break the News

as gently as possible to his mother before she should hear of it in any way. He then proceeded to Thirtieth street police station, and walking up to the desk, stated to the Sergeant in charge that he had shot his father, who was then

Lying Dead

in the Sturtevant House, at the same time handing over his revolver, which proved to be one of Colt's five-barrelled. Dr. Marsh made an examination of the body and found there were four bullet wounds, one in each breast, one on the right side of the face, the ball lodging in the brain, and the fourth in the right arm breaking it.

The following is the prisoner's story as told to the coroner, in answer to questions put by that gentleman: I reside with my mother in Saratoga, my father having parted from her some years ago. My father is a author and I have been studying law. I think my father is about 41 years old, but do not know where he was born. My father has not lived with my mother since we left here three years ago, but he has repeatedly sent us

Threatening and Insulting Letters.

It is only a short time ago since he threatened to shoot my mother and myself and I shot him because of this.

Not long ago I met him on the street in Saratoga and I told him that if he did not keep away from us or insulted my mother any more, I would shoot him. I told him that there were bounds which I would not allow any man to go beyond with impunity, and especially when my mother was being insulted. I went to his house yesterday and left a note for him to call on me, which he did this morning. When he came to my room, I drew out my revolver and told him to promise that he would not threaten or insult us any more, which he promised. Shortly afterward we began speaking on family matters and he used some

Very Insulting Language

and put his hand in his pocket as though to draw out his pistol, when I shot him. He then came towards me and I fired three other shots at him. When I fired the last shot at him he had me by the collar. I only regret this on account of the effect it will have on my family. I would like for Judge Barbour to know this, as he was interested in the case before.

The Doctor did not find any pistol in the pockets of deceased but found one left for him by his son in his breast pocket.

Copy of the Note:

At 3 o'clock I want to try and settle some family matters. Call at the Sturtevant House, after an hour or two. If I am not there, I will leave word at the office.

Signed, F. H. Wolworth.

Coroner Young committed the murderer to the Tombs until such time as the inquest takes place.

The Wolworth Murder.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Frank Wolworth, who shot his father in cell No. sixty-seven.

Mrs. Wolworth telegraphed to ex-Judge Beach, "See my son, Frank H. Wolworth, at once, and attend to his case."

Beach subsequently had a consultation with his client.

Sketch of Mrs. Wolworth.

A resident of Saratoga says: "Mrs. Wolworth, wife of the man who was killed yesterday by his son, was a Miss Nelly Hardin, daughter of Colonel Hardin of Kentucky, who was killed in the battle of Buena Vista. After the death of Colonel Hardin, his wife went to Chancellor Wolworth, the father of the murdered man, to settle some contest about the estate of the late Colonel Hardin. It ended by the Chancellor marrying the widow."

This naturally brought the daughter Nelly and Mansfield Tracey Wolworth constantly together, and the result was, that they were married. In the course of years, Wolworth began indulging habitually in intoxication, and became

Brutal in Treatment

to his wife, and on some occasions struck her. This treatment continued until the outbreak of the late war, when Wolworth, through his father, obtained a position in the State Department at Washington, and his ways were improved. It was soon discovered that Wolworth was using the means his position furnished him with, to give

Secret Information

to the Confederate authorities of what was transpiring in the North.

He was arrested and sent to the old Capitol prison, but was released through the influence of his father and allowed to go to Saratoga, where he made a report to the authorities every day till the close of the war. In the meantime his father died, leaving nothing to the son or daughter-in-law, and the former resumed his old habits. His conduct at length became

Unbearable

and Mrs. Wolworth left him and shortly after procured a divorce. She obtained a position as clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, where she remained for two years and then went to Saratoga and opened a young ladies' seminary. It was while she was there that she began to receive letters from Wolworth, threatening and insulting her and making

Outrageous Charges

against her. It was these letters which caused the son to leave his home and commit the horrible act.

One of the doctors who attended on the murdered man said that when he went up stairs to the room he found Mr. Wolworth was not yet dead. He was

Lying on the Floor

with his head on the carpet and gasping. His pulse gave one or two pulsations when the doctor took his hand and then stopped completely.

Blood was gushing from the wound in his left breast and from his arm. He died in about a quarter of a minute after the Doctor went into the room. He was shortly after placed upon a bed. The Doctor says that young Wolworth when he was brought into the room reported

The Conversation.

Between himself and his father as follows: Wolworth, the son while standing before his father, said: "You have again written letters to my mother, threatening both her life and my own? Will you solemnly promise, never to make such threats again?"

His father said—"I do solemnly make that promise?"

Son.—"You have also repeated the insult made to my mother. Do you promise to never use insulting language to my mother again?"

Father.—"I do make such a promise." The son, drawing the revolver and pointing it at his father, said: "You have made that promise before, and I do not believe you. You will never have the opportunity of doing so again," and then the firing took place without moment's interval of hesitation.

The defense for young Wolworth, who shot his father, will be insanity.

WASHINGTON.

Important Decision Regarding Captured Cotton.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Court of Claims to-day rendered a decision of general interest and very great importance, in the case of Wm. A. Hayeraft vs. the United States, which is precisely identical in principle and conditions of fact with the well known Elmiria J. Kelly case, likewise pending. The Hayeraft suit was brought July 30, 1872, for proceeds of certain cotton seized and sold by agents of the United States Government. The captured and abandoned property act limited the time in which suit could be brought for proceeds of such seizures to August 20, 1868, being two years from the date of the termination of the rebellion, as fixed by Presidential proclamation of August 20, 1866.

Test of Loyalty not Necessary.

The Supreme Court decided that the amnesty proclamation of December 25th, 1868, relieved all persons in the Southern States from any obligation to prove their loyalty in the Court of Claims, and Hayeraft, in filing his claim in 1872, contended that in consequence of said amnesty proclamation and the decision of the Supreme Court on disloyal cotton, claimants like himself, had a right to commence their suits at any time within six years after the date of the proclamation of December 25th, 1868, under the general statute of limitations, applicable to suits brought in the court, for the reason that he had no standing in the court, prior to the issuance of said amnesty proclamation, and that his cause of action accrued at that date, although his property was taken in 1863.

Sustained by the Supreme Court.

The Attorney General filed a plea to the jurisdiction, on the ground that all suits for cotton were required to be brought within two years, that being the limitation of the captured and abandoned property act.

Bartley & Casey, counsel for the claim-

ant, demurred, and the court to-day overruled the demurrer, and sustained the plea to the jurisdiction.

The counsel for the claimant then appealed to the Supreme Court.

This decision, if sustained by the Supreme Court, will bar and exclude all claims against the Government for the proceeds of cotton, which amount to about fifteen millions of dollars.

A Case in Point.

In the case of Charles Hill, an alien subject of Great Britain, claiming the proceeds of cotton captured from his factories by the United States military forces, Hill having resided in England during the entire period of the rebellion, the court decided that the presumption in favor of his having preserved his neutrality, is not overthrown by the proof of the mere fact that he was interested in and subscribed money to certain adventures for running the blockade. These adventures, the court say, may never have been put afloat, or if they were, may never have reached the sale of the blockade. It is, therefore, held to be necessary to show not only the purpose to give aid and comfort to the rebels, but the fact that the aid and comfort was given. This fact not being proved, judgment is given for claimant.

Confederate Agents Excluded.

In the case of Warren R. Dent the court decided that a proportion of the proceeds of captured cotton paid by the Government to an informer could not now be recovered from the United States, this decision being based upon general principles of the statute that claimants can recover no more than the net proceeds paid into the United States Treasury.

An important decision was also rendered in the case of Walter D. Spratt, of Mississippi, to the effect that claimants who purchased cotton from agents of the Confederate Government, knowing at the time that the proceeds were to be used in the prosecution of the war against the Federal Government, acquired no title to their purchases, and therefore, have no right of action against the United States for the subsequent capture and sale of such cotton.

Claims Excluded.

This decision governs and excludes claims to the amount of about nine million dollars. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The Court of Claims made an order referring what are known as the Vicksburg cotton cases, involving the proceeds of some nine thousand bales to Eben. Evelith, of Washington City, as Special Commissioner, to disentangle the complicated questions of ownership, etc., and report at the next term and then adjourned till the third Monday of next October.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 4.—Joseph T. Carry, the self-styled New Elijah and Prophet of Yahreh, and founder of the New Canaanite Colony in Columbia county, who was found guilty of fornication and adultery and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, broke jail at Appling and escaped North, taking with him the Queen of the Harem.

A school superintendent living in Sutton county, Kansas, recently mailed the following answer to an applicant for a teachership: "I'm deer miss—Yours of inquiry, is jest received & at hand & contents noted & I will say this much that we air grateley in kneed of some good teachers & if yoo air prepared to undergow a sewer examination in spellin, gramer, & fraction such as I always conduct myself—come on to once. P. S. how would you like to enter the konnubial state there air a grate many young men of high tone, & superior mental acquirements here who air red hot for a wife, & if you play yoor kards d—n sharp you wunt teach long. Yours in respect W. W. B."

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(Signed,) R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

LIST OF GIFTS.

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One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of \$1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
500 Cash Gifts of 100 each	50,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 50 each	450,000
Total \$10,000 Gifts, all Cash,	\$500,000

Only a few tickets remain unsold, and they will be furnished to the first applicants at the following prices: Whole tickets, \$10; halves, \$5; quarters, \$2.50; 11 wholes for \$100, 50 for \$500, 11 for \$1,000.

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